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P6QLOPE1
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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      IN RE: OpenAI INC. COPYRIGHT
      INFRINGEMENT LITIGATION
                                             25 MD 3143 (SHS) (OTW)
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                                              New York, N.Y.
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                                              June 26, 2025
                                              10:00 a.m.
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     Before:
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                                HON. SIDNEY H. STEIN,
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                                              District Judge
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                                HON. ONA T. WANG,
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                                              Magistrate Judge
13
                                APPEARANCES
14
      SUSMAN GODFREY LLP
          Attorneys for Authors Guild and Alter Class Plaintiffs
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          CRAIG SMYSER
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          CHARLOTTE LEPIC
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          -and-
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     BY: ANNA FREYMANN
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     BOIES SCHILLER FLEXNER LLP
     BY: JOSHUA STEIN
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P6QEOPE2

THE COURT: Put aside the API for just a moment. Go back to the beginning. If the object of training the LLMs is to get the loss factor as low as possible so that it accurately predicts what the next token is -- again, put API to the side, you can fold it in in a moment -- what accounts for the hallucinations, the incorrect answers?

MS. MAISEL: It's just sometimes it gets it wrong. So, for example, if you put in a prompt that the LLM --

THE COURT: What you're saying is even though the loss percentage goes down and down, there's still some factor in there and that can account for incorrect answers. Is that essentially it?

MS. MAISEL: In a sense. I don't want to get too far into it because a lot of this we just don't know. We don't know why some percent of the time the model will just --

THE COURT: I think Microsoft and OpenAI have said they're trying to deal with the issue of hallucinations and I think they've said they're not quite from where it's from either. Does the API change it in some way? Change what we're talking about in terms of the likelihood of hallucinations? I take it to the extent you're changing the temperature, it would.

MS. MAISEL: Potentially. So, if we want a more accurate, faithful response to the original expression that we are trying to derive from, turning the temperature down will

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help ensure that that output more closely mirrors something
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      from the training data, something that the model has seen.
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               THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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               MS. MAISEL: Yeah.
                                   The hallucination issue, I'm not
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      sure if any of us can explain why it happens precisely.
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               THE COURT: Is hallucination the same thing as
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      incorrect answers?
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               MS. MAISEL: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MS. MAISEL: And sometimes those incorrect answers
      look plausible on their face because they're --
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               THE COURT:
                          But for example, the hallucinations that
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      have been in the news in terms of the law are cases that simply
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      don't exist. That's not a misplaced word, that's, like, crazy.
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               MS. MAISEL: Yes.
               THE COURT: But for you, the misplaced word as well as
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      the crazy thing is a hallucination; is that right?
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               MS. MAISEL: Yes, that's right.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MS. MAISEL: And it's problematic when that
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      hallucination then attributes one of our clients, when it
22
      attributes The New York Times, as the owner of that
     hallucination.
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               THE COURT:
                           It hurts you.
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               MS. MAISEL: And that is the basis of our trademark
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